

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

lf our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Candidates-A Contrast.

LEVI PARSONS MORTON, the Republican candidate for Governor, deserves very well of his Republican party friends. He has lways been a consistent and unchanging Republican. He has served his party with loyalty in Congress, with distinction as an American Minister abroad, and with rare tact, fairness, and intelligence as presiding officer of the United States Senate. These services have been supplemented by generous but icregular pecuniary contributions to the party war chest. He has taken in other campaign work no active part. He has enunciated no new principles. He de-fends no policies. He has delivered no speeches. He has left to others the onerous task of organization. Usually he has been successful, but occasionally he has been defested; sometimes in caucus, sometimes in pominating convention, and once at the polls. But he has taken these defeats philosophically, and has continued, unswerving and unresentful, his support of the Republican party and its principles.

Mr. MORTON is now the Republican candi-

date for Governor of New York, and his party friends, remembering his honorable services and minuful of the importance of the contest, are giving him their aid. His old associate on the Presidential ticket of 1888, BENJAMIN HARRISON, is to speak in his behalf during the closing week of the campaign. Tom REED has already spoken. Major McKintey is on the stump for Mr. Morroy, beginning in Buffalo.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, the Democratic peminee for Governor, has been as loyal to the Democratic party as Mr. Monton to the Republican party. His labor has been of a different sort. He has fought as stoutly for other Democrats as for himself. He has taken upon his own shoulders for years the bardest labor of organization, and the condition of the party in New York at this time, better here than in any other Northern or Western State, attests his political skill. He is the most active, tireless, and popular of Democratic campaign speakers in the United States. He has been at the front of every fight for Democratic principles in New York since he attained the age of citizenship. The first Democratic United States Senator from New York since KERNAN, his public services as Governor turned New York from a doubtful State into a surely Democratic State. His battle for Democratic principle In Congress is the mainstay of the party's hope in New York and the inspiration of Democrats elsewhere.

Is GROVER CLEVELAND proposing, like Gen. HARRISON, to aid the candidate of his party by a speech anywhere in New York in the closing days of the campaign? No. Mr. HILL was his colleague on the successful State ticket of 1882. Mr. Hill was his successor in the office of Governor when CLEVELAND became President. Mr. HILL is the senior Senator in the Senate from New York, and, as such, is CLEVELAND'S Constitutional adviser. Mr. HILL is the nominee for Governor of CLEVELAND's own party in CLEVELAND's own State. And yet, gnorant of the amenities of his position, indifferent to the most solemn party obligations, careless of the interest of 600,000 or more New York Democrats, who, with HILL at their head, have three times consecutively supported him as their nominee for President. he has not registered. Public duty, if not party obligation, should have dictated the performance of that obligation, however reflectant or however unsteady his footsteps might be in walking around the corner to the polling place.

liappily for the cause and interests Democracy, menaced by the invasion of Republican orators and statesmen from Indiana, Ohio, Maine, and elsewhere, we have in the field for Governor this year a Demo-

The Attorney-General in a Moment of Bad Taste.

The letter written by the Hon, RICHARD Ounky. Attorney-General of the United States accepting the resignation of Mr. J. ADAM BEDE, United States Marshal for the district of Minnesota, is an extraordinary production. Mr. BEDE gave as his reason to resigning, his inability conscientiously to obey Mr. CLEVELAND's executive order of 1886 in restraint of the political activity of oiliceholders. "The party to which I have ever given my allegiance and in the princides of which I have an abiding faith," adds Mr. BEDE in words that do honor to his patriotism and his sincerity, "is this year being maligned by know-nothings and m mutebanks, and charged with evils that bonie from others' crimes." "When I must choose between public office and my friends," adds Mr. BEDE, "I shall take my friends, and nothing shall stand between my best efforts and their best interest." Mr. BEDE resigned, in fact, for the purpose of giving more active assistance to his friend, Major MELVIN R. BALDWIN, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Minnesota district. Major BALDWIN got him appointed Marshal, and Mr. HEDE's notions of olitical and personal obligations are very different from those of the Administration. In his letter of resignation he praises BALD-WIN, rebukes the enemies of the latter, and winds up with this confident prophecy: Once more the dogs are baying on his trail; but

they shall know there is a Gop in Israel who takes care of his own."

Now, we admit that Mr. BEDE might have left the dogs out, but he is a man of poetic fancy, and couldn't be expected to imagine that they would bite or frighten any body in the Department of Justice. They have bitten somebody, and he is the highly respectable RICHARD OLNEY of the Back Bay, Boston. Mr. OLNEY seems to think that Mr. BEDE has been guilty of leze-Clevelandism in declining to be bound by the terms of the proclamation against pernicious activity. Mr. OLNEY's reply to Mr. BEDE contains this acrid passage:

"I have just been obliged to call for the resignation of a United States Marshal, who, beginning a political mampaign with speechmaking, ended by shooting, and is now under indictment for murder. From the tions and temper of your letter it would not be surpris ing to find you in the tibe predicament should you un-decisis to be a solitical nurser and a United States Murshal at the same time. Undue excitoment and recklessness are always almost inevitable, when to ordinary political particulable is added the personal fasteress inseparable from officeholding."

Mr. OLNEY is a sufficessful lawyer, a man of pression of fear lest Mr. HEDE should com- est on the city bunds and one per cent. addi-

mit murder was meant for sarcasm. The moral tag added on makes this theory untenable. Evidently Mr. OLNEY is not trying his hand at heavy-weight sarcasm. He is seriously and soberly insulting a respectable him a civil letter. Mr. BEDE had a right to resign, and did nothing worthy of rebuke in doing so. If he had been a hypocrite, he of constructing and operating such road." could have shown all the political activity he chose, and yet kept his office without being touched by the Attorney-General. His excursion into the politics of the Sixth Minnesota was not necessary, save for the purpose of informing his fellow citizens why he resigned, but there was no harm in it, and there was no evidence of undue political passion in it. It was as a friend of Major BALDWIN that he was hot. Moreover, if Mr. OLNEY is familiar with contemporary literature, he knows that Mr. BEDE is no other than JADAM BEDE, the Little Citizen of the Vermilion Range, whose works in prose and verse are famous, and who is, therefore, entitled to a little poetical license in his language.

Mr. OLNEY is a man of undoubted good breeding, but this letter of his shows the demoralizing effects of vulgar company.

We suppose that there are some worthy Democrats who intend to stay away from the polls for the purpose of marking their disgust with the befuddled policy of the leaders at Washington under the direction or indirection of Mr. CLEVELAND. There is no reason why every one of these Democrats shouldn't vote for DAVID BEN-NETT HILL for Governor. He is a good man for Governor, as they know, and he will not

have any tariff to make at Albany. Besides, in opposing the income tax, he opposed the most outrageous part of the Wilson tariff, and stood up for Simon-pure Democracy as against Populism. Every genuine Democrat ought to stand by this almost solitary defender of Democracy and the whole country against Populism. And every Democrat who is a small investor in any of the corporations and associations bled by the income tax has an additional reason for voting for HILL for Governor.

How to Keep the Republicans in for Twenty Years.

To some persons with a fondness for unwise political changes, the principle of cumulative voting is attractive. It has been tried and tested in several States, particularly in Illinois, without much success. By the cumulative system, if three offices are to be filled, each citizen can vote for three candidates, or he can cast two ballots for one candidate and one for another, or he can cast three ballots for one candidate. By this process a minority is sure of representation, but the voters of the United States, accustomed to majority rule, and believing in it absolutely, take little stock in such complex and complicated plans and devices They prefer the old, time-tried, and satisfac tory majority system.

On Tuesday of next week the voters of New York are to have what is practically a cumulative vote. By voting in favor of the apportionment article of the proposed State Constitution, they virtually cast twenty votes for the Republican party in New York: one vote a year for twenty years to come. For if that article of the Constitution is adopted, then until there is another amendment of the Constitution the Republicans will be intrenched in control of the Legislature, even though, year after year, the Democrats should carry the Empire State on the popular vote.

Unjust discrimination against the voters of the populous cities and against all growing communities, is no new thing with the Republican party in New York. From 1886 until 1892, for six years, in contemptuous defiance of the law, they postponed and denied to the voters the reapportionment prescribed by the Constitution. It was not until the Democrats secured control of both branches of the Legislature along with the Governorship, that the census of 1875 as a basis of appor superseded by the census of 1892, seventeen years having intervened.

Now the Republicans are endeavoring to engraft upon the State Constitution, beyoud the power of the Legislature or the people to change it, another unfair apportionment with a scheme added discriminating against Democratic cities, in abrogation of majority rule in New York.

The Rapid Transit Proposition.

The strongest and most convincing argument that has been presented against the rapid transit proposition is furnished by the very address in its behalf over which the Rapid Transit Commissioners have labored so hard and so long.

In the first place, they are obliged to explain that no definite scheme of rapid transit is to be submitted to the people. "If. therefore," says this remarkable appeal, "the vote for municipal construction shall prevail, the Rapid Transit Commission is authorized to make such changes in the routes and plans already adopted as it may see fit, and to adopt other routes, plans, or extensions of the road."

That is, the people are asked to vote to buy a pig in a poke. They are asked to authorize the expenditure of at least \$50,000,000 of the public money on a was in danger. The Germans were able, at project yet to be conceived. They are to give their money, and the Commissioners are to do what they please with it. What that will be is still an inscrutable mystery. "If the vote shall be a favorable one," proceeds this address, "it is the purpose of the Commissioners to reconsider the whole subject." Such a vote, therefore, would be a vote to bank on the undeterminable operations of their minds and imaginations to the extent of \$50,000,000 of the people's money, and as much more as subsequent legislation might give them.

Is not that a rather astounding propos tion to make to reasonable men?

Having obtained this proof of blind confidence from the people, the Commissioners declare that, under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act, they will "make a contract with some person or corporation for the construction of the railroad," whose plan and route are still an undiscoverable secret; and "in order to provide the money for this purpose" the city will be "author ized to sell its bonds" to the amount of \$50,000,000. If the construction costs more, and the estimate of the most competent engineers is that the cost of carrying out the underground scheme hitherto suggested by the Commission would be at least \$30. 000,000 more, the city will have to put up the additional money.

"The road is to be at all times the property of the city," says the address; but prac tically the title will be only nominally in the city, unless the contractors who receive the exclusive franchise of operating the road find it unprofitable and throw it up. education, and, technically at least, a gentle. They will have the benefit of the use of it lion, they may give free rein to every evil man. We should like to think that his exso long as they pay the amount of the interand brutel impulse. There is plenty of evi-

tional. The bonds are to be untaxable, the contractors or grantees are to be exempted from taxation on "their interest" in the grant, "and in respect to the rolling stock and other equipment of said road," and the citizen of the United States who has written | city is to purchase for their benefit any real estate that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, may be necessary "for the purpose

> "No additional burden will be laid upor the taxpayers by reason of the expenditure of the city in building the road," the address goes on. But how can that Because, continue the Commissioners, the road will "eventually pay for itself out of the rent which the lessee is obliged to pay each year into the city treasury." That rent is the interest on the city bonds issued for his benefit and one per cent. more; but suppose he does not pay it, and he will not pay it unless he can make the money out of the road. What then? "The city may also, in case of any breach of the contract, take possession of the equipment of the road and operate it at the ex-pense of the contractor." That is, if the road pays, the contractor will run it; if it does not pay, the city will have to run it on its own account, charging the loss to the contractor, and collecting from him if it can.

> The only security the city will get from him will be \$1,000,000 deposited with it before commencing the work of construction" of a road to cost at least \$50,000,000; " a bond, with sureties satisfactory to the Rapid Transit Commissioners;" and "a first lien" on the equipment of the road. Of course, no contractor would make the deposit unless he was able to calculate a profit of that amount and more on the mere construction of the road, so that if he threw up the further contract of running the road he would be no loser by the pecuniary forfeit. The Commissioners say that it is their "intention to exact a bond which, in amount and in the number and responsibility of the sureties, will abundantly secure the city against any default on the part of the contractor;" but, of course, such a bond will be practically unobtainable. Except for the \$1,000,000 deposited in cash, the city will have to take the chances of getting its money back out of the profits of the road, if there be any. As the travel on an underground road would be almost exclusively long-distance travel, on which at five cents no profit is possible, what would be the value of this security? Nor would "a first lien" on the equipment be a negotiable security if the contractor had thrown up the contract, for instance, before providing "cars, motive power, and other appliances

for its operation." The mere statement of the proposition is enough to show its absurdity to every citizen of intelligence. It is the most astounding ever made to a people, and it is almost inconceivable that it should be seriously advocated by men who would laugh at such a suggestion if it were offered to them in regard to their private business.

Brace Up, Rhody!

Mr. CHARLES HARRISON PAGE, the Democrat who represents the Second Rhode Island district in the present Congress, has declined a renomination. He gave as his reason his wish to look after his business affairs. "As a plain matter of fact," says the Providence Journal, "Mr. PAGE withdrew because he looked over the field in advance, found out promptly that there was no money, and that he was licked in advance. Every one of the Democratic leaders under stands this, and its truth is probably realized by every voter in the district."

Mr. PAGE represents the wealthy Providence district. There would be money enough for his campaign under ordinary cir cumstances. But the voters of Providence are known to have no use for the income tax. The great commercial and financial institutions of that city have been attacked by the Populist gang of the Democracy. It would not be human nature nor common sense, if they were especially fond of the Democratic party at present. None the less, Mr. CHARLES HARRISON PAGE should not have been frightened into striking his colors. The Democrats of the district honored him by electing him to Congress. They honor him no less by renominating him now when the chances of reëlection have been diminished; and he injures them and dishonors himself in deserting them.

Mr. OSCAR LAPHAM, the other Rhode Island Representative, seems little braver than Mr. PAGE. He "doesn't care to return to Congress, nor does he want to pose before the public as straining for an impossible office." He may accept, but not "if the present apathetic condition of the State Democracy continued."

The cowardice that began at Washington is carried into the Congress districts. Messrs. PAGE and LAPHAM cry out before they are hurt. It is not the licking that is to be feared. It is the faint heart that has no fight in it.

A Brute in Office in South Africa.

Public opinion in Germany has been defled by the virtual acquittal of one LEIST, acting Governor of the Cameroons, a German colony in West Africa. He has converted a peaceful district into

a scene of revolt and bloodshed. Several Germans were killed, Government buildings were burned, and for some days the life of every white man in the region last, to assert their authority, and then they promptly put to death the leaders of the revolt, which had been caused solely by the inhumanity and outrageous misconduct of the acting Governor.

The German Foreign Office sent Mr. Rose to the Cameroons to investigate the matter. This agent reported that LEIST had set all moral principles at defiance; that on the slightest pretexts he had stripped many of the wives of Germany's black soldiers, and flogged them unmercifully with the twisted hippopotamus hide whip, one of Africa's most potent instruments of torture; that women who were in his charge as hostages had been compelled to dance naked before him. The revolt of the soldiers was wholly

due to LEIST's abuse of power. LEIST admitted everything, and the only palliation of his offences he could offer was that he was unable to maintain discipline without flogging the women; that in the eyes of the natives no special indignity was involved in being stripped naked; and that his immorality did not outrage the moral sense of the people because they had none. Though he practically pleaded guilty, the court merely ordered his removal to another post and a reduction of twenty per cent on his salary; and for the past week the German press and public have indignantly demanded that LEIST be dismissed from the service.

The nations that have to do with Africa should give such men as LEIST a taste of their own severity. He is only a type of the class of persons in Africa who think, because they are beyond the pale of civilizadence of their crimes. A gentleman in West

Africa has just written to THE SUN: "Whatever LEIST did, his acts were not so bad as the atrocities committed by some of the Congo Free State officials." We believe be speaks the truth. It is time such brutes were taught that they cannot evade responsibility even in the depths of Africa.

To New Haven Democrats. JAMES POPULIST PIGOTT, the present Representative of the Second district of Connecticut, should be elected to stay at home He was elected to go to Washington two years ago as a Democrat. He went thither pretending to be a Democrat. He now boasts that he was active in fastening the income tax upon the Tariff bill, and spouts his admiration for the robber tax in this fashion :

"The principle that each man should contribute t the support of the Government in proportion to his possessions, and therefore in proportion to the care and expense that the Government is put to in looking after and guarding him and his goods, is as old as recorded civilization, and is in full consonance with the advice of CHRIST to His disciples: 'As the Lord has prospered you, so give."

JAMES POPULIST PIGOTT is clearly a demagogue, and a dangerous demagogue. He knows very well that the income tax law does not assess each citizen in proportion to his possessions, and therefore in proportion to the care and expense that the Government is put to in looking after and guard ing him and his goods; but that it exempts nearly ninety-nine individuals in every hundred from paying any tax, and then strikes the hundredth man heavily for the benefit of all the others. There is nothing civilized or Christian in that scheme of inequity and iniquity.

NEHEMIAH SPERRY, who is running against James Populist Pigott, is opposed to the income tax, and is pledged to vote for its repeal. He is a Republican, but every Democrat in New Haven, Meriden, Waterbury, Ansonia, and Middletown, who looks to the real interests of Democracy and understands the immense importance of defending our institutions against the encroachments of Socialism, will vote for SPERRY and help keep JAMES POPULIST PIGOTT at home, where he can do less harm than in Washington.

Fortunately, we have a Democratic Vice President with a memory and a political conscience. ADLAI STEVENSON is on the battledeld, if CLEVELAND is not.

Let all New York Democrats rejoice that they helped to elect a Democratic Vice-President, at east, in November, 1892!

What a pleasure it is to find a Democrat talking as talks ELI McConnell, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth district:

"That Populistic incubus, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, would certainly receive all the condemnation I would ever be capable of heaping upon it. While our form of government remains as it is, I should feel compelled to resist the further exten-sion of the pernicious income tax system, and, furthermore, would advocate and vote for its repeal if opportunity were afforded. Personally, as a phi ianthropist, I might be willing to surrender all my surplus income to tax collectors, but philanthropy is not a virtue to be enforced by law under our Consti-

The odious income tax is getting a more thorough ventilation now than its supporters ex-pected, after they had once succeeded in smuggling it into the statutes. Brave men speak out against it, cowards dodge and trim, while few dare to say a word in behalf of the evil thing. except the Populists, who rightfully claim it as

Twenty years ago, a line drawn east to rest or west to east through Fourteenth street from the East River to the Hudson, or from the Hudson to the East River, would have divided into two equal parts the voting population in of Fourteenth street as there were voters north of it; there were as many voters north of it as there were south of it, and the representation granted to the two sections of town in the Assembly, the Board of Aldermen, and elsewhere was substantially the same.
If some man at that time had seriously pro-

osed that the voters in the down-town section of town should always thereafter have the same political power and representation as the voters in the rapidly growing region above Fourteenth street, such a proposition would have been rejected as preposterous, absurd, nonsensical, un-Democratic and un-American.

The Republicans in the Constivention are submitting to the voters of New York this year the same proposition in a different form. They propose as a part of the permanent Constitution of the State that no single county-meaning New York-no matter how much its population may increase, shall have more than one-third representation in the State Senate; and that no two counties—meaning New York and Kings-shall have more than one-half the representation. As no bill can become a law without the assent of the Senate, the interior Republican counties, even if in a minority on the popular vote, would have control of all legislation, though manifestly the chief increase in population is in New York and Kings.

Defeat the dishonest proposition by voting against the Constitutional amendments!

One of the most urgent needs of the navy is that of dry docks. Chief Constructor HICH ORN even declares that "in the event of sudden war this country would be in a deplorable condition, on account of the limited number and lack of capacity of its Government docks, and, unlike Great Britain, it has comparatively few private docks which could be pressed into service in an emergency. It is only under the most favorable conditions of tide that some of our largest vessels can be docked at all." This is a striking statement, confirmed, too, by the views of other naval authorities.

One source of ultimate relief may be looked for in the completion of three new timber docks of good capacity now building at Brooklyn, Port Royal, and Port Orchard in Puget Sound. But these should be supplemented by at least three more, placed, perhaps, at Algiers on the Mississippi, at League Island, and at Portsmouth on the New England coast. The land for the Algiers dry dock has already been secured, and an appropriation to build it should be made at the coming session of Congress.

The war between China and Japan has shown importance of having adequate facilities ready for refitting a crippled fleet, while even in peace the constant requirements of our unsheathed steel ships call for many more dry docks than the country now has at command. It is a good subject for Congress to consider.

drawn out by the arrest of Mrs. GLENE.

Phurber admits that he also chopped down a few trees.

those intelligent correspondents who have answered our question "Can Electricity Cure?" by giving their own favorable experience with it as a curative agent. Perhaps the most interesting of the cases submitted to us is that of "J. W. K." of this city, who says he was cured of malarial typhoid fever by electricity, after he had suffered under successive attacks of it for many years, despite all the efforts of his physicians of the regular faculty. It might be worth the while of a medical committee to make a scientific investigation of this remarkable case; and not the less that the subject of it has offered to put himself at the service of science. His address was at the foot of his letter in THE SUR. We do not regard his testimony, or that of any

of the other writers on the subject, as con sive. In the case of many maladies from which relief is obtained, science is often unable to de ignate the real cause of cure. In the case of personal testimony as to the cause, we kno now worthless a great deal of it is. Look at the stories that have been told, and sworn to within the past few weeks, by the faith curiets, hypnotizers, and mind healers of Newark, N. J.,

From the Washington Fiel. Emulating the example of George Washington, Mr.

Attitude to the New York Bemorracy. I -- PRECEPT. From his Speech to New York Democrats on Oct. 25, 1897 "I am a Democrat, and I think no one has a

THE CALL OF HIS PARTY.

Two Views of the Hon, Grover Cleveland's

right, at this time of all others, to consult his own inclinations as against the Call of his II .- PRACTICE. ver Cleveland to New York Democrats on Oct. 28, 1884.

Mr. Cleveland's precipitation of a tariff reform message upon the Democratic party was the result of ignorance and indecision. Let me tell you the authentic account of it. I have never

recapitulated many of the departmental reco graph that was non-committal and conserva

PLAIN TALK BY DEMOCRATS. They Bitterly Resent the Attitude of Me Cleveland in the New York Fight. ecutive Mansion stationery, read:

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Mr. Cleveland is able to do much toward the election of Mr. Hill, by coming out squarely and emphatically in his favor, and he owes it to the national Democracy to do this. Democrats outside the State will refuse to believe, in case of Mr. Hill's defeat, that it is due to anything else than treachery of the most selfish sort; and, if he should be, New York need not expecto be treated with much courtesy in the next Democratic Presidential Convention.

From the Wilkes Barre Daily News Dealer President Cleveland's silence confronting the grave peril of his party, in New York, practi-cally confirms the impression that has all along gained credit that he desires its defeat. No ther conclusion can be reached that is worthy of weight or consideration.

It is not within the province of our pen to

properly present and stigmatize the great crime and perfidy that his silence implies toward the party that has twice honored him with the loftist honors within its gift.

History, accurate and just, will perform that duty, and high emblazoned on the roll of dishonored names will be placed that of Grover Cleve and, the would-be assassin of the party that elevated and honored him. His name will head the list of party traitors, as Benedict Arnold's heads the list of those who attempted to betray their country.

From the Holyoke Daily Democrat President Cleveland wrote a short time ago about "the places where the deadly blight of treason had blasted the counsels the brave in their hour of might." He should not by his silence on the issue in New York State, give any chance to have this sentence brought home to him. If he desires Democratic success in the Empire State. and as a Democrat of course he does, he should make his desire known before election day.

From the Savannah Press David B. Hill is making a gallant, manly, effective campaign for Governor of New York. He deserves the support of every Democrat, from the President down to the humblest voter in New York city. To defeat Mr. Hill at this time would be to seriously cripple the Demo-cratic party in the nation. Mr. Cleveland should endorse Mr. Hill, and every Democrat should vote for him.

It is the Democratic party, and not Mr. Hill, that expected the prompt endorsement of Mr. Cleveland. The defeat of the party in New York will not hurt the political fortunes of Mr. Hill, but it will preclude the possibility of a Democratic victory in 1896, and such a failure would produce the most momentous results in our history. It would probably mean the abandonment of the Democratic organization as

It is a significant fact that some of the most devoted friends of Mr. Cleveland not only in New York, but in other States, have expressed the hope that the President would give a timely support to the organization that has done so much toward advancing his own political fortunes. We think it is unfortunate for the party in New York, as well as for the party in the whole country, that Mr. Cleveland has delayed his endorsement of the party's ticket so long that the enemies of the people and of good governto convince doubtful voters in New York that he is indifferent to the result. This interpretation is justified by the fact that the President, when approached upon the subject and asked what he thought of the action of the party in New York, has steadily refused to make any response. When the head of the party occupies a doubtful attitude, it cannot be expected that those who look to him for their cue of action will display any enthusia We think it is a pity that Mr. Cleveland did not hasten to say the word that his party expected him to say at a time when his influence and his example would have prevented the attack that has been made upon the organization by men claiming to be his personal friends.

Americans Like a Good Fighter

From the Richmond County Herald. Even the enemies of Senator Hill have to confess their admiration of his marvellous courage, energy. arder, and power. No such running fire has ever bee kept up in a campaign in this State. He is like one of the fast frigates of the old navy, slipping through the enemy's lines, indomitable and unscathed, all his portholes streaming fire. The physical endurance of the man is as superb as his mental vitality and ela ticity. He never flags for an instant. No challenge takes him by surprise. His is the inimitable rapidity of a Gatling gun. And every shot tells. His brief but brilliant warfare in the Senate was

only a promise of the dauntless courage and the un-qualling imperuosity which make him one of the most American of the Americans now in public life

The Socialists Repudiate Him. To the Entron of The Sch-See: I have read with a good deal of mirth your editorial article in to day's ssue headed: " Is Mr. Cleveland for the Populists ! The joke is good, very good. But there is one serious aspect about it, and that is the attempt to fasten Mr. Cleveland upon us.

As Socialists we are accustomed to being handled to the capitalist press without much computation. But this is decidedly too much. We object. We protest. Mr. Cleveland clearly and obviously belongs to what styles itself the Democracy. Every pound and every ounce of him is theirs, and we can ill afford to have you throw him upon us. We can't stand it. HESBY KURS, Soc'y.

Headquarters State Committee Socialist Labor part of the State of New York.

The Views of a Pennsylvania Onlooker.

To the Epron or The Sun-Sir: I agree with the sentiments expressed in an editorial paragraph in to-day's Sus. There is entirely too much fuss made about day's Sts. There is entirely too much russ made about Cleveland's attitude in the present campaign in your State. An endorsement by him of the Democratic ticket would weaken, rather than strengthen the chances of victory. Cleveland be had its bearing in the resent elections, and we all know what the versite is resent to the present elections, and we all know what the versite in now reserve an appear of "Cieveland Democracy" must now reserve an appear of the elections and tried bemocracy of our fathers, which the true and tried bemocracy of our fathers, which is stimulating bemocracy of our fathers, which is stimulating bemocracy factors at the same and tried bemocracy of our fathers, which is stimulating bemocracic scates at its never was before. The clay is the same and the same state of the Union, will be a rindication of Democracic principles as expounded by Thomas Jefferson and reverenced by the great majority of the American people for a hundred years past, let avery honorable effort be made to bring back such of the honest, but mistaken Democrates as may have andered from the party of their fathers, but that there may be no uncertain meaning to the victory let the such party of their fathers, but that there may be no uncertain meaning to the victory let in the beautiful or a victory won without them.

Phil aparting, Oct. 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-SHY: I refer to you, as the authority in New York on the English language the following question: Which is the correct pro-nunciation of rator strop; "strop," as if it were spelled strops, or "strop," like stop? NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Piessure of Retrospection From Fruth.

THE TWO MESSAGES OF 1887. Curious Statements About the Origin

From Legito's Illustrated Weekly. President Cleveland had no more idea of creating a new issue for his party than he had of building a new White House out of his own salary. On the very day on which he despatched his famous tariff reform message to Congress he had not himself the remotest notion that he was an ardent tariff reformer. So far from having the courage of his convictions, or seeing his duty clear, he had neither courage nor conception.

seen the history of that message in print.

During the late fail of 1887, President Cleveland received the reports of his Cabinet officers in the usual way. From these reports he drew up, doing most of the labor himself, a message that has never yet seen the light of day. He mendations, touched upon the round of about a core of subjects that are usually treated in Presidents' messages, and drafted a tariff parative, not at all the tariff deliverance that he af-

Three or four days before Congress met, President Cleveland took his pen in hand and addressed notes to four men. He varied the wording of them slightly, but one of them, written in Mr. Cleveland's diminutive hand, upon Ex-

DEAR —— Please come down. I want to talk to ou about tariff. Yours, GROVER CLEVELAND. To these letters Mr. Cleveland received two verbal acceptances; one very brief note, and one letter that emulated his already-prepared message in length, and, without the writer's knowing

To these letters Mr. Cleveland received two verbal acceptances: one very brief note, and one letter that emulated his already-prepared message in length, and, without the writer's knowing that it did, approved his conservative stand on the tariff question.

The four men asked to the White House were John G. Carlisle, Roger Q. Mills, Alexander K. McClure, and Samuel J. Randall. All accepted; all came together. Dinner over, Mr. Cleveland began the evening by confessing, what was quite well known to all four of his gnests, that he known to all four of his gnests, that he known title about tariff schedules, and that he had called them, as representative Democrata, to help him say the right thing in his message. He said he wanted all factions of the party harmonious, and was anxious that a Democrat Green of the waster of the said he wanted all factions of the party harmonious, and was anxious that a Democrat Green of the party harmonious, and was anxious that a Democrat Green of the party harmonious, and was anxious that a Democrat Green of the party naturally paired off, and they had Mr. Cleveland's ear by turns.

During one of these turns the President gave Mr. McClure permission to telegraph to his newspaper a synopsis of his message. Of course Mr. McClure accepted, and the synopsis that he telegraphed was dated "the White House, Washington, D. C.," and stated in a foot note, private to the editor, that it was sent by the President's permission, and might be given out to other papers. The latter was done; was of course generally printed; and may now be seen in newspaper files by any one, describing a President's message that, it says, takes a consequence of the papers. The latter was done was of course generally printed; and may now be seen in newspaper files by any one, describing a President's message that, it says, takes a consequence of the papers. The latter was done in the four men of the four men mentioned of the four men mentioned of the president's message that the fact of the party in power, though he s

no longer serviceable as a Dem EUGENE M. CAMP.

METHODISM IN AMERICA.

Its Foundation 128 Years Ago Celebrated in the Old John Street Church.

The 128th anniversary of Methodism in America was celebrated yesterday in the John Street M. E. Church. The celebration began at 9 o'clock in the morning with a reunion love feast, which was led by the Rev. W. H. De Puy of the Christian Advocate. Addresses were made by church members ranging in age from 15 to 91 years. At 10:30 o'clock the anniversary sermor was preached by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neeley of Philadelphia, who said that the John Street M. E. Church should be endowed. This could be

E. Church should be endowed. This could be done if the Methodists of New York would subscribe \$75,000 or \$100,000.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon a platform service was held and there was a large audience present. At 6:30 o'clock there was a prayer service in the basement. At the 7:30 o'clock services the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Sanford, assistant editor of the Quarterly Review.

Dr. A. H. Sanford, assistant editor of the Quarterly Review.

The first Methodist church in America was founded 128 years ago yesterday in the sail loft at 120 William street. The congregation grew slowly until in 1818 the present church in John street was erected and dedicated. Among the relies in possession of the congregation are the relies in possession of the congregation are the relies in possession of the direction. William street, the original pulpit chair, the two candle sticks first used in the judgit of the John street edifice, the subscription book with the amounts given entered in the handwriting of the original donors, and the old class book, in which the minutes of the congregation were kept. In 1818 there were 400 members of the Methodist Church in America. The number is now greater than 5,000,000.

THE NEW ST. MARY'S DEDICATED. It is a Reproduction of the Old Church Which Was Burned,

Bishop McDonneil of Brooklyn dedicated St Mary's Church at Vernon avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, yesterday. He was met at the Greenpoint Bridge by the Hibernian Rifles and the Holy Name Society, and, with bands of music and waving flags and banners. was escorted to the church.

Father John McGuire, pastor of the church, held a reception in his residence after the dedi-cation ceremonies. Among those in attendance were Mayor H. S. Sanford of Long Island City, Commissioner of Public Works Henry W.

Commissioner of Public Works Henry W. Sharkey, General Improvement Commissioner Michael F. Claven, and Alderman-at-Large Joseph McGee.

The church is of brick, and is built on the site of the former structure, which was destroyed by fire on the night of July 21 of last Frat. The burned edifice cost about \$125,000. The new structure cost somewhat less. Father McGuire has been connected with St. Mary's parish for sixteen years. For the first time in twelve years he was absent from his parish when the fire occurred, and arrived home from Europe while the ruins were still smouldering.

All his personal effects were destroyed by the burning of his residence. The new parochial school, which had just been completed and was ready for occupancy, was also burned. Immediately on his return Father McGuire went to work to rebuild his church and residence, are both are now completed. Many of the staines both are now completed. Many of the staines glass windows which were destroyed in the rew church, which has reproduction of the old one

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Princess of Wales now rides a tricycle, by order of her physician, and her two daughters have imitated

While the official French army mancouvres were go ing on at Châteaudun, where war is not likely to oc-cur, in the presence of the President and the foreign military attaches, and the French newspapers spoke of nothing else, elaborate operations were going on, ac-cording to Fruk, on the Meuse. Two cavalry divis-tions six figures. corning to ryuna on the fleuse. Two cavalry divisions, six infantry divisions, and forly batteries of artillery, all on a war footing, defended the passage of the river for eight tays, under the command of two of the best French Generals, Jumont and Brault. The newspapers mid nothing about these manusures, and preference officers of the passage of t foreign officers were present.

GOING TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

The Routes, Cost of Passage, Ontfits Need, and Other Matters of Interest. The following letter is one of a number of like

import received since the publication of the ar-ticles on the Cape Horn region that have reently appeared in THE SUNDAY SUN: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ne: I write this letter seeking information in regard to the gold mines of Tierra del Fuego. I rend the article in THE SUX and m convinced that the Cane Horn country is the place for an independent young man to go to. I am think-ing very seriously of going there, and will start in a couple of months, that is, if I can get some more information. Would like to ask what kind of clothing a man is supposed to wear. Does a man who works the sand on shares fornish his own mining materials. or are they furnished by the company he works on

SEBARTOPOL, Cal., Oct. 10.

The best way for an American living east of the Rockles to get to Cape Horn is to take one of the steamers that run regularly direct from New York to Buenos Ayres. Norton & Son, 90 Wall street, are the owners of the line. Those living West can go by the Pacific Mail to Panams, where a transfer may be taken to Valpa-raiso. Thence three lines of steamers run through the Straits of Magellan, stopping at Punta Arenas or Sandy Point, the now cele-

hares with? Of what consists a miner's outfit? shall be very thankful if you will answer these few

brated Cape Horn metropolis.

At Buenos Ayres these same lines of steamers are found running through the Straits, together with a line of Argentine naval transports that once in three weeks start for trips along the Patagonia coast and entirely around the island of Tierra del Fuego, stopping at Paramo, ti conly permanent placer camp, with a call also at St. John's Harbor on Staten land. The fare first class, from New York to Buenos Ayres is \$160, and from Buenos Ayres to Punta Arenas \$55. From Buenos Ayres to Paramo the price is about the same. At Pinta Arenas a miner can find transportation to the mining region, but he may have to wait a month or two for a boat load

of supplies to start.

A suit of light clothing with underwear is needed for the journey across the torrid zone. It is a journey of about thirty days from New York to Buenos Ayres, of which the greater part is sure to be in summer heat. From San Francisco the time required is much longer. Clothing worn in the Cape Horn region is like that worn in the northern part of the United States in November. Hot weather is unknown in Tierra del Fuego, and so, too, is the extreme cold weather, say of Maine and Dakota. Capt, Cook, the explorer, had two of his men frozen to death down on the south side of Tierra del Fuego, it is true, but the victims must have had a very small stock of vitality.

There is but one company in Tierra del Fuego that employs men regularly, and that is the one at Paramo, on San Schastian Pay. However, capitalists at Punta Arenas fit out expeditions in a small way at intervals to work the gravel in other parts of Tierra del Fuego. In all cases the company furnishes the tools. No American need carry tools of any kind from home. He can buy everything he wants at lower prices in Punta Arenas. Even the Winchester rifle, which every prospector in Tierra del Fuego must have, can be purchased for \$5 less than the

price in New York,
The outfit of a Cape Horn prospector is exactly like that of a Rocky Mountain prospector, except in the means of transportation. Instead of the patient burro, he takes the wabbly cat-boat or sloop. This he ballasts with bacon, beans, meal, and water in kegs, with a cooking outfit to suit, and picks, shovels, and pans. A small assayer's outfit, including a blow pipe, crucibles, acids, litharge, &c., would come handy, and these can all be carried, because there is plenty of room for no end of things in even a 25-foot catboat; room enough to make the burro packer open his eyes with astonishment,

No prospector sails away alone, however. At least two men should be found in every crew. and both should understand handling a catboat when the wind blows from all directions at once; when the boat is in the vortex of a whirling squall fit to strip the cost from a man's back. The gold of Tierra del Fuego is often found in tempting quantities, but it lies beyond waters only a trifle less dangerous to human life than

those of the river Styx. The cost of living in the best hotel in Punta Arenas does not exceed \$2 a day in gold. Of course, with good beef at 5 cents a pound and other food proportionately cheap, a miner can camp out at a very small cost per day; and there are a-plenty of good places in which to camp while waiting for a change of transports

tion to the diggings. But we must warn those who think of go no to Tierra del Fuego that it is, except on the seal isern coast, the home of flerce Indians. The Owns of the prairies eat as well as kill all the white men they get, while the Alaculoofs are to better. It is a land, too, where no white man goes for his health; they are all out for the dust, and it's every man for himself. There are neither snakes nor venomous insects to fear, and the climate is perfectly healthy in clouds of mosquitoes and other clouds of driving sand worry and annoy. It is no place for the sluggard or the faint of heart. Even the average man should not go. But if G. W. H., Jr., is young and sturdy, clear-eyed and clear-headed, and if he enjoys the conflict with rule nature and ruder men, and, further, if he can afford to lose his time in case he fails to strike it rich, let him go ahead. It is an adventure that will, at worst, add to the good qualities he

A Philadelphia woman recently deceased, whose will is now being contested, made provision that she should be buried in her scalskin sacque. -Culture is all right in its way, and its proper lace in the great West; but bust About twenty-five of the rural public schools in Dodge

sounty. Neb., are closed at present "on account of There can be no great glory in deer killing up in Maine just now, from all accounts of the plentiful-ness and tameness of the animals. It is said they are seen on the line of the langur and Aroostook Railway like droves of cows, and the engineers have to whistle them from the track excess the said they them from the tracks every trip.

-A Chehalis county, Wash., farmer has lately been creating a good deal of interest with a pair of eix which he had tamed and trained to do many things ally done by horses. A few days ago a offered him a good price for his cik, but the farmer refused to part with them. The same night a cougar got into his barn and ate up one of the creatures.

The skeleton of a man with a rusty pair of hand-cuffs clasped about the wrists was found in the Crock country of the Indian Territory by a deputy sheriff a few days ago. The bones of the skeleton were broken and strews about, evidently by wild animals. The grewsome relic undoubtedly told the story of some prisoner who had executed from the story of some prisoner who had escaped from his guards only to perish in the woods.

perish in the woods.

"Among our present slang expressions found in Shakespeare did you know that 'touched' was numbered?" said a resider. "You will find it in 'Timon of Athena," where a servitor of Timon's having appealed to Sempronius for a loan and been told to try some other of his master's friends replied. 'My loyd, they have all been touch'd, and found base metal; for they have all defied him." -According to one of our Consuls. American artificial limbs would have a great sale in Germany were there

agencies established there by the manufacturers. The German makers of artificial limbs are less ingentous than their brethren in America, the limbs are heavier, less convenient, and not more durable. Oddly enough, not a single American manufacturer of such things agencies established there by the manufacturers. The has sought to introduce his goods into Germany.

One manufacturer in this city makes wedding cake some manufacturer in this city makes wedding cake boxes in lifteen styles and of eight alses, which are sold at from \$3.75 to \$30 a hundred; a box at \$4.50 a hundred is the one of which the greatest number are sold. Sometimes boxes of one style and another are made more expendive by greater elaborateness of finish, perhaps by hand painting, by the stamping of a monogram, and so on. For one wedding in another city there were sold 600 sain boxes at \$30 a hundred, all of which were hand painted. all of which were hand painted.

all of which were hand painted.

The lowering of the old pole from the roof of a liroadway building to the sidewalk by the flagpole riggers who had just set up a fine tail new pole, attracted attention and pleaned those who new it. The pole was perhaps forty feet long. It was lowered horisontally, and it had been sluing so evenly that its ends balanced. There could have been no kinks whatever in the long rope, or if there were the rope was so handled on the roof as to avoid any effect from their, for the pole showed no inclination to swing inward or for the pole showed no incitnation to swing furnari or outward at either and. It kept parallel to the face of the building all the way down. It was fanded on the side welk without a jar. The work had been hand-somely done from start to finish.